

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of
the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's
entire wardrobe.
All work warranted to be as well done, and in as
good style, as at any other establishment in the
Western country.
No PAT NO SALE.
oct6 wkt-wtf

JAMES SIMPSON, JOHN L. SCOTT
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.
Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
Simpson would respectively refer to persons who
have known him, either at the bar or as Circuit
Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him
in his published card.
All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention.
jand wkt-wtf

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.
oct6 wkt-wtf

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.
JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Drs. Speed & Rodman's.
feb22 wkt-wtf

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court-house.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 5th
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.
G. W. CRADDOCK, CHAS. F. CRADDOCK,
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank, Kentucky.
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties. jand wkt-wtf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
dec11 wkt-wtf

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.
Will practice law in the County of Kenton, Camp-
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
dec6 wkt-wtf

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Caldwell, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in any of the above counties promptly
attended to.
apr7 wkt-wtf

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.
Will practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court and
in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.
jan14 wtf

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENUPBURG, KY.
Will practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.
jan14 wtf

LAW NOTICE.
JAS. B. CLAY, THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
CLAY & MONROE,
Will practice law in the United States, Circuit,
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business con-
fided to them will receive prompt attention.
Address Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lex-
ington.
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished profes-
sional business of the late Hon. Ben. Moore. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention.
apr7 wkt-wtf

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Circuit Court of the late Hon. Ben. Moore. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention.
apr7 wkt-wtf

JOHN M. McALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
Will attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records.
sep9 wkt-wtf

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quaterlies, on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.
nov27 wkt-wtf

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. J. G. KEENON,
Having permanently located in Frankfort, ten-
ders his professional services to the citizens of
the town and vicinity.
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d
door from corner.
sep1 wkt-wtf

JOHN M. McALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
Will attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records.
sep9 wkt-wtf

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quaterlies, on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.
nov27 wkt-wtf

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Correspondence.
LOUISA, KENTUCKY.
July 15, 1861.

Editor Frankfort Yeoman: I thought per-
haps you would like to know something in
regard to the doings of Col. Woodruff's 2d
Kentucky (alias Dutch) regiment in western
Virginia. About 1000 Northern troops landed
at Guyandotte, Cabell county, Virginia, a
few days since. Their first business was to
arrest all men who were known to sympathize
with the South in this war. Most of the
Southern men, however, escaped, being in-
formed of their approach. The next thing
they did was to steal and drive across the Ohio
river all the movable property belonging to
the citizens loyal to Virginia. They went in
to a private house in Guyandotte belonging
to T. W. Everett whilst Everett was from
home, and destroyed everything they could
lay hands upon. They destroyed a fine piano
and sewing machine belonging to Mrs. Ev-
erett, killed her poultry, and did other dam-
age to her property. They robbed a jeweler's
store of jewelry to the value of three hundred
dollars.

After pillaging the town to their heart's
content, they took up their line of march to
Barbersville, the county seat of Cabell county.
As they were approaching the town they were
met by two hundred citizens of Wayne
and Cabell counties, together with a com-
pany of cavalry commanded by A. G.
Genkins, numbering one hundred men. An
engagement took place. The result of the
battle shows sixty killed on the Northern side
and twenty wounded, and one killed and two
wounded on the Virginia side. The Virginians
fired from a hill in good position. The name
of the person killed on the Virginia side
was Reynolds. He was a very old man
—75 years. One of the wounded men was
named Ballinger, a resident of Wayne coun-
ty. It is thought he will recover. I do not
recollect the other name. The Virginians re-
treated after firing three rounds. The North-
ern troops were poor marksmen, shooting over
all the time. They were well armed. The
Virginians were armed with common moun-
tain rifles.

This Kentucky regiment is made up entire-
ly of low Dutch and Irish. Col. Woodruff is
regarded by the Virginians as a brave and
courageous officer. Owing to the robbing and
destructive propensities of Lincoln's troops,
the citizens in the counties of Wayne and
Cabell are afraid to stay at home at night.
The women and children pass their nights and
most of the day secreted in the woods. A
great many have taken their families to Ken-
tucky for safety.

A company has moved on up to the
Kanawha Valley, or rather has started when
they will be met and defeated by Gen. Hen-
ry Wise, who commands in the Kanawha
Valley. The Northern scouts are killed con-
stantly by citizens firing upon them from an
ambush. The whole country is under arms.
We expect sharp fighting this week in the
Kanawha Valley, as McClellan is sending
large forces there.

YE-WITNESS.

The Devil of Abolition Showing his Horns.
The mischievous person who presides over
the columns of the Daily Times has by some
blunder managed to tell the public some
truths. Fresh from Bull Run, from which
locality he seems to have fled without stop-
ping, until he reached this city, he has re-
vealed the secrets of his fellow abolition con-
spirators, as they were confided to him at the
national capital, and we find the truth avowed
at last that THERE IS ONE THING, AND ONLY
ONE, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE FIGHT—AND
THAT IS THE NEGRO. We transcribe The
Times' article entire, and commend it to the
careful consideration of all good citizens.

THE RESULT—IS IT A PROPHECY?—There
is a divinity shaping the course of this war,
and we must accept its fortunes and its mis-
fortunes with equal trust and hopefulness.
There is one thing, and only one, at the bottom
of the fight—and that is the NEGRO. And yet
both North and South are studiously ignoring
the fact, and deceiving themselves and trying
to deceive the world as to the cause of quar-
rel. The South pretends to be fighting for
independence—but it is fighting for the es-
tablishment of human bondage as the basis of
republican government. The North, or loyal
States, claim to be fighting for the re-es-
tablishment of the Constitution and laws, and
to have no thought of property or social in-
stitutions in their minds. But they know that
until slavery changes its relation to Govern-
ment, and becomes its complete subject,
instead of its arrogant master, the peace and
safety of the Republic are impossible.

If our army had been victorious at Man-
assas, they would have marched on to Rich-
mond, and ended this war on a false basis;
both parties ignoring to the last the cause of
the war. The God that rules over all, and
does exact justice in the end to bond and free,
would not permit a compromise of this sort to
forestall his providence. And he has awak-
ened the nation, as by the shock of an earth-
quake.

Would anything short of our unexpected
repulse at Manassas have quickened the con-
science and judgment of twenty millions of
people in regard to this conflict. The ghost
of long murdered liberty to millions of weak
and despairing captives leaves its tomb, and
haunts our army, and frights it to panic and
flight. Now shall we learn, anew and rightly,
our position and duties. We have an enemy
to meet who has long defied God and man—
who has for generations outraged justice and
humanity—and who threatens to extend
over a whole continent the diabolism of his
rule. Shall we strike the monster where he is
vulnerable? Shall we thrust in our spear
where the cancer of his crime invites to spear-
gery? Shall we "fight the devil with fire," ac-
cording to the wisdom of the ancients? Let a
paralyzed army and a reeling nation answer.
These paragraphs need no comment.
They speak trumpet tongue for themselves.
They are the proclamation of the Republican
party, by the mouth of one of its organs, that
the war between the North and the South is
not for the preservation of the Union, but to
accomplish a monstrous revolution which will
overturn every right guaranteed to the South-
ern States by the Constitution.

N. Y. News, 25th.

The New York World, a strong Black
Republican paper, writing four days after the
battle, commenting upon the defeat at Man-
assas, says:
Say what we may, the affair was a disgrace,
and so we all feel it. Not so much that it was
a retreat. There is not necessarily any
shame in that. The best commanders and
the best troops often find it necessary to re-
treat, before superior numbers; and as when
such a retreat is well conducted, as was done
by Col. Sigel, in Missouri, so far from being
dishonorable, it may be positively glorious.
But the stigma here is that it was not a re-
treat at all. A retreat is a falling back. It
may be rapid or slow, but, in a military sense,
it always involves a certain degree of order.
The term is not to be applied to such a har-
um-scarum, helter-skelter, pell-mell stamp-
ede as was seen on the Fairfax turnpike last

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. P. MARSHALL, JOHN A. DICKINSON.

NEW CARPET

HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,
70 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-
bracing every variety, style, and quality of
handsome
Carpet, Tassels,
Rugs, Mats, Cornices,
India & Coco Matting, Bands,
Stair Rods, Shades,
Curtains, Shade Trimmings,
Gimpes, Green Baize,
Stair Linen.
BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We
also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tar-
paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our
stock being entirely new, and having been selected
with great care, we can offer such inducements in
style, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west
of the mountains.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
70 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.
aug13 wkt-wtf

HART & MAPOTHER,

Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND INK,
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.
GEO. H. CARY, R. L. TALBOT

CARY & TALBOT,

SUCCESSORS TO
(BELL, TALBOT & CO.)
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS
Oils, &c., 43 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-
ders.
mar22 wkt-wtf

STOP THERE!

HALL & HARRIS keep the
United States, formerly the
Owens Hotel,
When you go to Louisville
stop there.
jcs 1y

T. G. WATERS,

BOOTS & SHOES
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS
LOUISVILLE, KY.
mar22 wkt-wtf

LOOK AT THIS.

What makes so many go to
the ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
cor. of Second and Jefferson
Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?
Because J. G. BROOKS
keeps a first class house at
moderate prices.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.
Terms, \$1.50 per day.
aug2 wkt-wtf

MEDICAL REPORT.

Containing Thirty Five Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sex-
ual Organs in a state of Health and
Disease.
Price only ten Cents.
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

ON A NEW METHOD OF TREATING

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Struc-
tures, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Im-
potency, Female Diseases, and all
affections of the reproductive sys-
tem of both sexes, the infirmities
of youth and maturity arising from
the secret follies of both sexes,
with a full treatise on SELF-
ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAK-
NESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind
and body, pointing out the author's mode of treat-
ment, the only rational and successful mode of cure,
as shown by the reports of cases treated. A truthful
adviser to the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain doubts of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to an address in a sealed wrapper on the
receipt of TEN CENTS.
Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MID-
DLED AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility
and loss of power, before applying to any one for
treatment, should first read this invaluable book.
DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULA-
TOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Ir-
regularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive"
of pregnancy, warranted not to injure the health.
CAUTION!—It should not be used dur. preg-
nancy, as miscarriage would be the result, though al-
ways harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent
by mail.
The author may be consulted, either personally or
by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats,
and medicines sent to all parts of the country with
complete instructions for self-treatment, secured
from danger or curiosity.
Address DR. T. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Surgeon, Galen's Head Dispensary, 314,
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-
ville, Ky.
Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M., daily.
Sundays, 9 to 12, A. M.
aug16 wkt-wtf

ROBB & DEHONEY

HAVE just received, and opened a handsome and
desirable stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS.
To which they invite the attention of their friends
and customers, as they intend to sell
CHEAP FOR CASH
And to prompt time buyers.
apr13 wkt-wtf

ICE! ICE!!

ALL citizens of Frankfort
wishing to secure a supply
of pure, clear, and reliable
ice are requested to call at
the Confectionery of Gray & Todd, where they can be
supplied with tickets. I will commence delivering
my ice on Monday, May 6th, and continue throughout
the season. My crays are cash—and will not be de-
rived from.
Families wishing ice at any time in the day can be
supplied from my residence,
may2 wkt-wtf
SAX. COINS.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lithography AND ENGRAVING

PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,

Banker's Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads &c.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illus-
trations, Visiting and Wedding Cards,
MIDDLETON, STROCKBIDGE & CO.,
119 Walnut street, Old Fellows' Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
mar29 wkt-wtf

JOHN A. BAKER,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER
IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments
and all articles for the Military.
Furnished at short Notice.
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand
and made to order.
apr24 wkt-wtf

JOHN BONNER,

(Successor to Peter Smith)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 36 Fifth Street,
Second door East of Walnut St.,
CINCINNATI, O.
apr19 t-wkly

MILLINERY.

BONNETS, RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
HEAD DRESSES, HAIR PINS, CLOAKS,
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at
No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
sep29 wkt-wtf
J. A. HENDERSON

Commission House.

FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats,
Barley, Beans, Barley Malt, Hops, Horse, Bacon,
Bulk Meat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease,
Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dr. Hides,
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks,
Dried Fruits, Tannin, Clover, Flax, and Hemp
Seed, and Produce in General.
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every
description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flower, Lard,
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.
Ship your Produce and draw at sight.
oct6 wtf

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,

(Successors to Nixon & Goodman),
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
Printing Inks,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-
ALS. Agents for the Magnolia Mills Writing
Papers.
oct29 wkt-wtf

RALPH C. MCCRACKEN,

FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT,
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church),
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement
and Warranted to Fit.
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns
sent to order for shirts and collars. apr19 wkt-wtf

WELLS' JOBBER, PRINTER 14 1/2 1/2, \$300.

Do. do. do. 10 1/2 1/2, 500.
Do. CARD PRESS, 125.

The Cincinnati Type Foundry

AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE
CORNER OF VINE AND LONGWORTH STS.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
(ESTABLISHED 1823.)
Manufacture and furnish to order every variety of
Printing Materials.
Our stock of Type is very large,
both in extent and variety, includ-
ing all the styles not up by other
Foundries as well as our own.
ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF
HAND, JOB, & POWER
PRESSES,
OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.
Second-hand Types and Presses taken in exchange
at highest prices.
Applications for Specimen Books, (which are
furnished gratis to the craft), should state the name and
location of their office, and specify the manner in
which they may be sent, as they are too heavy for
the mail.
L. J. Wells, Agent

G. CLAY SMITH & CO.,

COVINGTON, KY.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Fire and Water-proof House Roofing,
AND
Cement for Cisterns, Lining Floors and Walls of
Cellars, Granaries, Covering Steamboats,
Railroad Cars, Engine Rooms, Fire
Walls, &c., &c.
It will stand the severest test of HEAT, COLD,
or RAIN, of any climate, and will not MELT.
CRACK, WASH, or SCALE OFF.
The material can be furnished to parties in the
interior of the State in Barrels for all domestic pur-
poses. For Cheapness and Durability, it excels all
articles now in use.
Orders from City and Country solicited
and promptly filled.
For further particulars, apply at the Office of the
undersigned, the Manufacturer's address.
CURRAN C. SMITH, Richmond, Ky.
G. CLAY SMITH, Covington, Ky.
C. C. POMEROY, Agent.
apr7 wtf

REPAIR WATERS

—Another new and elegant
style of Soft Bat. KEENON & GIBBONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. KEENE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS.
Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon
Whisky—none better.
Cigars.
Just received a supply of those celebrated "Cigars"
and "Companys."

Garden Seeds.

A full assortment of British, French, and Co.'s cele-
brated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the
season.

Groceries.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and every thing in
the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

Flour and Meal.

The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on
hand.

Family Supplies.

I have everything in the line of Groceries, Pro-
visions, Liquors, &c., &c. Also Agricultural Imple-
ments, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars,
&c., all of which are selected from the best assort-
ments and with great care.
I only ask an examination of my stock to insure
sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring Cash,
but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st Janu-
ary, May, and September. Call and see me.
mar2 wkt-wtf W. H. KEENE.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy Articles,
CAN BE OBTAINED
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
Pomades for the Hair,
Of every style and price, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Tooth Brushes,

A beautiful assortment, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Combs,

Of every description and material, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Hair Brushes,

The largest variety in Frankfort, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Dental Preparations,

Consisting of Tooth Soap, Tooth Paste, Tooth Pow-
der, &c., at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Dog Grass Brushes,

For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Fancy Soaps.

Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-
fumes, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Fine Toilet Bottles,

Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Perfumery.

For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable
for the toilet, or otherwise, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Handkerchief Extracts,

The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others
make, in new styles, and at all prices, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Everything.

In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either
Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Frangipani Sachels,

To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

S. B. RAKER & CO.,

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. T. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:
One copy per annum in advance.....\$4 00

STATES RIGHTS TICKET.

FOR STATE SENATE—20TH DISTRICT,
HON. THOMAS P. PORTER,
OF WOODFORD.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY,
CAPT. THOMAS STEELE.

(Regular Election, first Monday in August.)

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 1, 1861.

Mr. Crittenden and the War.

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional government, and in arms around the Capital.

That in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of passion and mere resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country.

That this is not a war waged on any party in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

We promptly published the foregoing when it first appeared in the telegraphic dispatches; but we refrained any commentary upon it, fearing the telegraphic report might prove inaccurate. Now that we have the resolution in its perfect form, we have a few words to say upon it.

The resolution was introduced into the House by our own Representative, Mr. Crittenden, who, if elected to Congress, we were promised by his partisans in the canvass, would bring its speedy passage, and by his immeasurable influence, would pass measures through Congress for the reconstruction of the Union. We do not claim that he should be held responsible for the silly pledges of his shallow friends. It is enough to hold him to his own pledges; and we have too much of the sense of justice to judge him by any other standard than his own acts. He is the undisputed author of the resolution which stands at the head of this article. On that, we have to say, first, that its whole scope is, according to our understanding, utterly inconsistent with the professed object of the Border Slave States Address, which looked to peaceful, not warlike measures, for the restoration of the Union; and second, even if we misapprehended the object of the Border Convention, of which Mr. Crittenden was President, the predicate laid down in the above resolution is both lame and groundless. We deny that this deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the constitutional government, and in arms around the capital; and of course we reject all deductions drawn from the unwarranted assumption. The war was the necessary consequence of the unconstitutional aggressions made upon the South by the North. We need not recite the long list of such grievances. They are sufficiently indicated in the amendments to the Constitution and the additions to the Statutes, proposed by Mr. Crittenden himself, when, before this coercive war actually began, he felt himself at liberty to act out his own convictions. We need no other record than that to show the origin of this unholy war waged by a Usurper and Military Despot to enforce the very aggressions upon the South which Mr. Crittenden's amendments were intended to repel. And it is sufficient evidence of the injustice of the charge that this war was brought on by Southern disunionists, that the adoption of Mr. Crittenden's just measures would have prevented the war and preserved the Union. Jeff Davis himself, now President of the Confederate States, and Robert Toombs, now Secretary of State, both declared in the presence of Mr. Crittenden that the adoption of his measures would be satisfactory to the South. We believe they were honest in this declaration as was Mr. Crittenden in proposing his measures. We believe they as faithfully represented Southern sentiment and feeling in the declaration as did Mr. Crittenden Kentucky sentiment and feeling in offering his measures. We sincerely believe that Davis, Toombs, and other Southern leaders, as earnestly desired the preservation of the Union, on terms honorable and just to all sides, as did Mr. Crittenden himself. The difference between them was, as it seems to us, that while Mr. Crittenden deemed it desirable to secure the constitutional rights of the South by his amendments, they deemed it indispensable. He was willing to continue in the Union, though the constitutional rights of its members were subjected to continual aggression; they regarded a Union held together by mere force, failing in its objects, and defeating the very ends for which it was formed, as not only not just government, but a mockery, a fraud and a tyranny, to which it was ruin and dishonor to submit. Mr. Crittenden, neither in the Border Convention nor in Congress, has renewed his propositions. It is no excuse to say they would be rejected by Congress and by the people of the North. That is true enough; but if they were just, they should have pressed them again, and again, and again, until by their moral force they prevailed. But instead of this, what has been done? He has offered and secured the passage of the above resolution by a House which has voted five hundred thousand men and five hundred million dollars for the prosecution of the war! History will welcome him to all the honors due to such a statesman-like achievement! Instead of any measure of peace, he has given us a denunciation of his Southern peers who labored earnestly to pass the measures which he deemed necessary, at one time, to preserve the Union, and who would have been content therewith; and following

this most unkind and unjust denunciation, he gives us a programme for the prosecution of the war, the effect of which, instead of restoring fraternity, will embitter the hatred of the belligerents; instead of sustaining the Government, will destroy it; instead of re-constructing the Union, will shatter it into fragments! Else, does Mr. Crittenden, or any thinking man believe, or hope, that the brave people of the South, represented by the victors of Manassas, can be whipped into obedience to the rule of an acknowledged Usurper, to whom they would regard it both ruin and dishonor to submit? Mr. Crittenden ought to know—for it is the duty of statesmanship to study the temper of men—that the Southern people can die, but cannot submit to tyranny.

To say that this war was brought on by Southern disunionists, reaches not to the core of the matter. It is a shallow utterance, which neither statesmanship nor history will be content withal. It is about as respectable an assertion as would be the assertion of a British statesman or historian, that the American revolution was brought on by the rebels of Massachusetts, who opposed the armed forces of the then government at Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill.

We do not at all question Mr. Crittenden's patriotism or devotion to the Union. We cordially concede both. But the modes by which he manifests them, are what we do question. His course, in our judgment, will not only not preserve the government and restore the Union, but lead to the utter destruction of both. The Government and the Union can only exist on the foundations of fraternity and mutual respect for the rights of the States. This war is utterly destructive of all that. A brave and free people cannot be subjugated by the sword; and the only hope of the future rests in the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States.

Intestine War Among the Irrepressibles.
There is one good symptom manifesting itself as a product of the terrible defeat of the Federal army at Manassas. The blood-thirsty Irrepressibles who unite in supporting the war policy of the Usurper, are getting up a very interesting quarrel among themselves, which, let it result as it may respecting the wicked factions, cannot but end in good for the unhappy country cursed by the rule of a military despot and tyrant. The quarrel is on the point whether Gen. Scott or the Cabinet shall fall. They cannot both officially co-exist. Either the Cabinet must go under, or Scott will be relieved from the command. The old chief has emphatically thrown the blame of his shameful defeat at Manassas from his own shoulders and saddled it on the Cabinet; and this is an implied reflection on the Usurper, styling himself President. Making such an issue as that is utterly incompatible with his retaining the command, unless with the sacrifice of the Cabinet. If the Usurper sided with Scott and was overruled by a majority of his Cabinet, he may dismiss the latter and retain Scott. If otherwise, the Chief will at least be relieved, if not dismissed from service; for we do not believe he has the pluck to resign. The Irrepressibles, we have no doubt, have distrusted him from the first, and now that an issue is made up, growing out of their awful discomfiture at Manassas, they will not hesitate to make the old warrior a victim to their rage. The Cabinet and the General-in-Chief at war among themselves is a state of case utterly inadmissible. Our opinion is that Scott will go under in this conflict. There is much significance in the announcement that Gen. McClellan is intrusted with almost plenary powers, substantially those of Commander-in-Chief. This is a partial degradation of Scott, and it will soon be made complete. But whatever direction the feud may take, the effect will be good for the country. The war party are the deadliest foes to the institutions and liberties of the country, and we chronicle their intestine feuds with joy and hope. It would be a blessing to mankind if they make the fight among themselves a complete Kilkenny-cut affair, leaving nothing but the ends of their tails on the battle ground.

The Legislature.
This is the last opportunity we shall have to speak to some of our readers in reference to the election. We have only to say to one and all—do your duty to your principles and your country, and let the consequences take care of themselves. All will assuredly come right in the end. This Union—submission—coercive party, is ephemeral, and whatever its momentary triumphs will fade away like mist before the morning sun.

Attention!
The class which has for its object instruction, both theoretical and practical, in tactics, will meet the following evenings of each week at the armory of the Governor's Guards, at 4 o'clock, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. A prompt attendance on the part of every member is requested. aug 1-w

BARBECUE IN MERCER.—A "Grand Barbecue" will be given in Mercer county, near Harrodsburg, on Saturday, the 3d of August. Preparations will be made for ten thousand people.

Addresses will be delivered by Gov. C. S. MOREHEAD, Col. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, CAPT. WM. SIMMS, Major M'KEE, Hon. JAS. B. CLAY, Hon. A. G. TALBOTT, Hon. JOHN YOUNG BROWN, and other distinguished orators.

DEATH OF AUSTIN P. COX, ESQUIRE.—This gentleman, after a protracted illness, died on Sunday last, at an advanced age. He was at different times in the service of Kentucky as Secretary of State, Secretary of the Board of Internal Improvements, and in the Land Office, in all which positions he displayed business talents of high order.

There is one article in the last Commonwealth written in a gentlemanly tone and one that isn't, relating to the Yeoman. Before we saw either, we had written what we thought proper on the subjects propounded, which will be seen in these columns, and we see no occasion to offer other proof of the indecorum and untruth of our neighbors' exceptionable article.

The Cumberland Gap Expedition.
Since the publication of our article of last Saturday, we have received information on which we rely, that Jerry Boyle, who was supposed to be raising a regiment to march upon Cumberland Gap, has abandoned the enterprise. And Mr. Gill has personally assured us that his visit to Lexington was solely on railroad business, and that he neither attended the alleged meeting of Lt. Nelson, Garrett Davis & Co., nor approved the alleged object of it. We are happy to make these corrections. But we do not concur in the opinion of some that the scheme of enlisting men in Kentucky to march to Cumberland Gap has been abandoned. We believe that it is still in progress. Some of the original movers have doubtless backed out; but the foolish enterprise is still being pressed on by others. The following copy of a placard furnished us two days ago, will throw some light on the movement:

"Volunteers Wanted?"
I wish to form a Company of Volunteers for the Government of the United States, to join the Regiment now being formed at Louisville by Col. L. H. Rousseau, or the Regiment being formed by Col. Garrard, near Cumberland Gap. Pay from \$11 to \$31 per month, and 100 acres of land at the expiration of the war. J. D. M. JACKSON.

Witness my hand, Ky, July 17, 1861.

The Col. Garrard above mentioned, is supposed to be Col. Theophilus Garrard, of Clay county, brother of the State Treasurer.

Look out for the Tax Collector.
The following extract from the financial column of the New York News, of 27th inst., exhibits conclusively the source from whence the interest on the National Loan is to come:

Mr. Chase, in his estimated receipts for the coming year, gave the customs at \$56,000,000. The first month of that year has elapsed. Let us compare it with former years:

Year.	Month of July.
1858.....\$27,434,655	\$3,357,293 cash.
1859.....35,229,209	4,891,349 cash.
1860.....37,711,739	4,504,066 cash.
1861.....27,891,101	1,707,481 in Treasury notes.

Thus the revenue has been virtually nothing during the month, and will henceforth continue to be nothing. Since the supply of Treasury notes available for duties is large, and may be had at a discount of 10 or 20 cent, no one will, therefore, pay money for the small amount of customs due the Government. Whatsoever amount the customs may reach in the week will only be an absorption of floating debt for that amount.

The Government is therefore at this moment entirely without revenue. Its ordinary expenses are \$1,500,000 a week. It has contracted to pay for the interest on the \$5,000,000 in July, and there is now a chance that Congress will adjourn without providing any revenue, except what may be derived from borrowing. But that cannot be carried out to any extent unless the means of payment are provided. In the words of Mr. Wright, in the House, "The Government credit has failed." The tariff as it stands is prohibitive, and in the best of times would not yield sufficient to meet half the ordinary expenses of the Government.

It will, under present circumstances, be of very little avail. Congress has authorized a loan of \$250,000,000, if it ever gets into a shape to be negotiable, to bear an annual charge of \$18,000,000. It has pledged, or pawned, the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and other articles to pay the interest on that debt; but it has done so after passing and rejecting the clause several times, finally leaving it in. The question of direct taxation is now a hesitation, which betrays fears of the responsibility. The members dare not face their constituents after voting for that tax, and without it the loan will fail. The pledge of customs, that may never be realized, is delusion; and more so that the same Congress declares that, on the plea of "public necessity," the Executive may override all laws, even the "organic law." If he may do that in matters of personal liberty, he will not hesitate at a matter of money.

Fencing and Bayonet Exercise.
Now necessary for young and old. Capt. De Ren's Academy at the Capitol Hotel Hall, Room open day and night.

THE GOVERNOR'S GUARDS.—We noted lately the resignation of Capt. Lindsey and Lieutenants Brown and Burnley, of this fine company belonging to the State Guards. The Company has since received considerable accessions of the best materials to its ranks, and has elected the following officers, whose high character and capacity afford abundant assurance that the eminent efficiency of the company will be fully preserved:

Captain, S. I. M. Major, 1st Lieutenant, John M. Hewitt, Jr.; 2d Lieutenant, W. T. Barry South; 3d Lieutenant, R. L. Russell.

ACT IN HASTE, REPENT AT LEISURE.—There is a story afloat that a member of Congress had a resolution prepared early last week enjoining Gen. Scott for not ordering a forward movement of the army. Its author withheld it by persuasion of friends.

THE THREE MONTHS' MEN.—The Washington correspondent of the New York World says:

There are now seventeen thousand three months' men here who are awaiting their discharge to return home, but they will not be mustered out until the reinforcements have arrived. In some of these regiments there is a disposition to reorganize and enlist for the war. But in the present depression it will require the most active exertions of their officers, in whom little or no confidence is now felt, to induce the proper spirit into the men. The men seem to feel better than they did yesterday, but there is a gloom yet remaining among the regiments at large.

Southern News.
LOUISVILLE, July 30.

Judge Catron, of the Supreme Court has returned to Nashville.

The Richmond Bank Convention adjourned after advising the Confederate Government to issue \$100,000,000 in Treasury notes.

Toombs has resigned the State Secretaryship of the Confederate States. Hunter, of Virginia succeeds him.

Another dispatch states that Mr. Toombs has been appointed a Brigadier General of the Confederate Army.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 30.—The convention to-day declared vacant the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Secretary of State, by a vote of 56 to 25 and the seats of the members of the present General Assembly were declared vacant by a vote of 52 to 28.

The Convention adopted, without material alteration, the whole of the remainder of the report of the committee of eight, as heretofore reported.

Action of the Vestry of Ascension Church in Reference to the Death of John H. Hanna.
At a meeting of the Vestry of Ascension Church, Frankfort, Ky., held on Monday, July 29th, 1861, the Rector being in the chair, the following was ordered to be placed on the records of the Parish, and published in the Frankfort and Louisville papers, and in the "Church Journal":

In the loss of John H. Hanna the Vestry of the Church of the Ascension feel a family sorrow. He has been, from the beginning, one of its most efficient officers—from its feeble dawnings to its day of great prosperity this Church has had the burden of its charities and its temporalities borne chiefly by him, not as a burden indeed, but as a labor of love.

The blessed privilege of Zeruiah was his; for in our day of small things his hands laid the foundation of this house, and his hands also finished it. Let us trust that his, also, was the blessing of the Centurion of Capernaum, the first Christian who built a church for his people, of whom the Lord pronounced that he had not seen so great faith, no, not in Israel.

The munificent donation of a church edifice, among the most perfect in our land, and of the humblest yet very convenient one which preceded it, now used for a parish school, itself also endowed by him, call for a record of the deepest thanks in behalf of the generations to be blessed, now and ever in these gateways of the Lord.

More than half a century has Mr. Hanna been a leading man in Kentucky, and now on the banks of its valley, which he loved so well, he rests at last till the resurrection of the just. More than half a century his heart and his hand have been open as day for meeting charity; more than half a century, as a public officer, and as a private citizen, so exemplary has been his walk that all could see a daily beauty in his life. And now, ripe in years, and the respect of men, he has gone down to an honored grave, where still the actions of the just smell sweet and blossom in the dust.

JOHN N. NORTON, Chm'n.
J. D. POLLARD, Sec'y pro tem.

Letter from Gen. S. B. Buckner.
HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD,
Louisville, July 29, 1861.

Sir: In transmitting my resignation of the commission of Inspector General of Kentucky, I cannot avoid joining it with the expression of my regret at the severance of the official relations which have existed between us.

I considered it due to myself to resign on the adjournment of the Legislature; but was induced to retain my position for a time, by the solicitation of gentlemen of all parties. Circumstances have recently occurred, however, based upon the action of the Legislature, which, in my opinion, relieve me from any further duty of retaining the office which I have resigned. Being deprived of the means of accomplishing the duties assigned me by law, no public inconvenience can result from my withdrawing from the position.

Under these circumstances, I hope your Excellency will accept the resignation of my commission.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. B. BUCKNER.

To His Excellency, B. MAGOFFIN, Frankfort, Ky.

Direct Taxes—Kentucky's Share—What For?
The direct tax bill has passed the House of Representatives.

Kentucky's share of this tax is specifically fixed EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

In addition, an income tax, amounting to FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, is apportioned among the several States.

Kentucky's share of this last named tax will be about EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS more.

Thus, by a vote of the Abolition Representatives in Congress, is an annual tax of SIXTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS levied on Kentucky.

And this tax is to enable the Administration to raise only thirty millions of the five hundred millions voted by Congress to carry on the war for a single year.

Kentucky must pay her share of the five hundred millions as well as of the thirty millions.

If her share of fifteen millions is one million and a half, what will be her proportion of five hundred millions?

It is a plain sum in the shingle rule of three. Any school boy can work it out. Let all try it.

The total State taxation of Kentucky is about one million of dollars, and this could hardly be raised last year—this could not be raised last year. We all remember that sheriff after sheriff came before the last Legislature and said their people could not pay their taxes, and ask for further time in which to make their collections.

And now, when business is still further prostrated by the war, when our farmers and dealers are cut off from a market for their products of soil or workshop, that tax is to be made more than double—our hard pressed and already suffering people are to be required to pay in direct taxes two dollars and fifty cents where they paid one last year!

Can you do it, fellow-citizens?

Ought you to pay such a tax to carry on this wicked war against your brethren of the South?

Will you still listen to the wicked lies of those who have brought you to this taxation, and who ask you to starve your children and stint yourselves to pay it, in the false and delusive plea that it is to maintain the Government which they have destroyed and preserve the Constitution which they have violated?

This bill has passed the House of Representatives—passed it yesterday—it will soon pass the Senate—fellow-citizens, you have one chance of escape—only one—VOTE FOR NOBODY FOR THE LEGISLATURE WHO WILL NOT PLEDGE HIMSELF TO RESIST ANY ATTEMPT TO COLLECT THIS TAX.

True Neutrality—Adherence to Principle.
We take pleasure in publishing the following, which speaks so clearly and pointedly for itself, as to relieve us from any explanatory remarks. Mr. Harvie was honest in assuming his position on the Union State Committee, as every body who knows him knows he is in all things; and consistency and self-respect left him no other course than to withdraw from his associates when he found them abandoning their original positions and assuming new ones which he regarded with abhorrence.

Mr. Harvie alludes to our knowledge of his intended course weeks ago. His reference is not unwarranted. We do know that he would have made this publication weeks ago, but for considerations that do honor to that manliness and delicacy which are inseparable parts of his nature:

FRANKFORT, July 30, 1861.
To THOS. B. STEVENSON, Esq., Editor of Yeoman:

DEAR SIR: Do me the favor to announce my withdrawal from the State Central Committee of the Union Democratic party. I understand, and I believe, the great body of the people understood "armed neutrality" in a widely different sense from that which is now sought to be placed upon it, and in effect practically given to it by the leading men and organs of the Union party. In signing the address of the State Central Committee last April, I did not for an instant suppose that the "armed neutrality" set forth in that address meant co-operation, either directly or indirectly, in the war policy of the Federal Government against the seceded States; the voting of almost unlimited supplies of men and money to carry on the war—or the passage of Federal troops across the soil of Kentucky for the purpose of attacking the Southern people or Confederate armies. And I, moreover, thought that the terms in which the neutral position and policy of Kentucky was expressed in the address were so clear and unambiguous that no one could, with the slightest fairness, candor, or justice, construe them in such a sense.

But it now seems that in this I was mistaken, and that either I myself, or many other gentlemen, prominent and influential in the party, totally misapprehended the true meaning and significance of the terms "armed neutrality," and the proper effect and duties of the neutral position of the State; or else that these gentlemen, having since, in the rapid progress of events, changed their opinions as to that policy and those duties, now wish, I doubt not from the most patriotic motives, to practically construe armed neutrality in a sense totally different from that which its plain language manifestly implies, and in which it was originally understood and accepted by the common consent of all parties.

The views of these gentlemen as to the meaning of the terms and policy, and the proper duty of Kentucky under that policy, are correct, then, are mine essentially and radically wrong. And if mine are correct, then are theirs as radically false. In either event, our present ideas upon the subject are so widely apart, that I deem a severance of my nominal official connection with the party proper, and you will greatly oblige me by the publication of this communication in the Yeoman. It was as you are aware, my purpose to have taken this step some time since, but I was dissuaded therefrom by the assurance of leading Union men that my distrust of the tendency and ultimate purposes of the party was wholly unfounded and "cruelly unjust," in part, and partly from a due regard to circumstances of a purely personal and private character, affecting myself and a distinguished citizen of the State. Recent events, however, and especially the late vote of the Union members of Congress from this State, upon the loan, force, and other bills, conclusively prove my original distrust to have been well founded, and, in my judgment, render my withdrawal from the committee a matter of imperative duty both to myself and the party.

Having in the April address and otherwise, in common with the great mass of the party and State, distinctly and solemnly proclaimed my opposition to coercion and my readiness to resist it in certain contingencies "to the last extremity," I cannot now, when those very contingencies seem to have happened, turn around and assist in carrying out that policy myself, or vote supplies of men and money to enable armies composed in main of anti-slavery fanatics and foreigners, to carry it out under circumstances peculiarly repulsive. I will neither take up arms myself to coerce, subjugate, and destroy my southern friends, kindred, and brethren, nor will I hire and place in the hands of an ignorant and infuriated soldiery arms and munitions of war to commit the same unnatural work of wholesale slaughter and destruction, from the perpetration of which I myself shrink with instinctive and unquerable repugnance and horror. It is painful, unnatural and abhorrent for me to shoot down my friend and kinsman. It seems to my plain, and it may be obtuse, mind, scarcely less so for me to place my loaded gun in the hands of a stranger, and perhaps a common enemy, and direct him to do the sad and unnatural deed.

While I myself may still be content to live under a government, yet hoping for justice and perfect equality under it, I am not content to aid, either in person or with my means, in forcing, at the point of the bayonet and mouth of the cannon, that government upon ten millions of brave and intelligent freemen, towards whom my heart yearns with the tenderest sympathy and love, and who believe honestly, if perhaps mistakenly, that it is about to be made a vast engine of wrong, oppression, and humiliation to themselves, their most sacred rights and institutions. If the fair fields and blossoming gardens of the South are ever to be trampled and ravaged beneath the ruthless tread of an invading and deadly foe, or the gentle forms of its lovely women to be startled in the nesting security of their quiet homes by the presence and lawless deeds of a brutal soldiery; or the proud spirits of its brave and gallant, if misguided and deluded sons, to be bowed to the galling yoke of, to them, a hated and detested Northern domination, I never wish it to be said, or felt in my aid in hurrying upon them the fierce destruction, or subjecting them to the deep misfortune, and unpeakable humiliation of such a fate. God forbid that I or my native State should take part, either directly or indirectly, in a work, as I conceive, so utterly unnatural and abhorrent. Other gentlemen, for many of whom I entertain personally feelings of the highest respect and friendship, may reconcile such a course to their sense of duty and propriety. I cannot reconcile it to mine, and so with regret, on my part at least, we must part company. Please publish the above, and oblige,

Yours sincerely,
LEWIS E. HARVIE.

SCRIPTURE LITERALLY FULFILLED.—In the Book of Judges, Vth chapter, 14th, 15th and 16th verses, will be found the following remarkable words, which would have been an appropriate text for last Sunday's pulpit. And the Lord looked upon him, and said: Go in this thy night, and thou shalt save Israel from the hand of the Midianites; have not I sent thee. And he said unto him, O Lord, wherewith shall I save Israel? behold my family is poor in Manasseh, and I am the least in my father's house. And the Lord said unto him, surely I will be with thee and thou shalt smite the Midianites as one man.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidate for Senator.
Editors Yeoman:
In answer to calls made on me through the public press, and repeatedly by private citizens, I have, after much reflection, concluded to announce myself as a candidate for the Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll, and Trimble.
May 24th, 1861. A. P. GROVER.

State Treasurer.
We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election.
feb16 w&tw

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Beautifully Clear!
Pure and White!
WHAT?

Any face after the use of the Magnolia Balm, no matter how unsightly it was before.
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
See advertisement.

TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.
A CONERY.
june 1-w&f

A. CONERY,
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.
(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)
Has just received a new assortment of
WATCHES, CLOCKS
AND
JEWELRY.
Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.
jan 17-w&f

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF STRAW GOODS,
CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.
JUST OPENED BY
KEENON & GIBBONS,
DEALERS IN
BOOKS & STATIONERY,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,
SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,
feb25 w&f-wt MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,
Merchant Tailors,
Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.
HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.
Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and our terms as liberal. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank. jan23 if

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir James Clarke's
Celebrated Female Pills.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.
It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.
Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES, (Latel. C. Baldwin & Co.)
Rochester, N. Y.
N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.
Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills.
Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents.
oct16 w&f-wt

MARRIED.
On Tuesday, July 16th, by Rev. F. H. Hodges, Mr. WM. F. LEWIS, of Elkton, Cecil county, Md., and Miss MARY WILL. CHURCH, daughter of John F. Church, of this county.
Louisville and Maryland papers please copy.

DIED.
EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Esq., long a prominent lawyer of Burlington, Boone county, Ky., died on Sunday night, July 31, 1861.
In Springfield, Illinois, on the 25th inst., JOHN A. TURNER, only son of William A. and Maria W. Turner, aged 22 months and 17 days.

MALE SCHOOL.
D. G. VENABLE, hoping by diligent exertion to establish a permanent School of a high order in Frankfort, will commence the First Session on the 4th Monday in August. Notice of the place will be given in due time.
In view of the embarrassed condition of the country, he places his tuition for the present at the following terms:
English branches, per session of 20 weeks.... \$12 00
Higher branches, per session of 20 weeks.... 15 00
Full term, July 31, 1861.

SCHOOL NOTICE.
THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTERWHITE'S School for children, will commence on Monday, September 24, 1861.
Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks - - - \$3 00
No deduction for voluntary absence.
jul25 t-w&f

FEMALE SCHOOL.</

